



One
Department

Core Metrics

Department of Social and Health Services
Population Measures



PPA | January 2011

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POPULATION METRICS

Access Core Metrics on line: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ppa/coremetrics.shtml>

Susan Dreyfus, Secretary

JANUARY 2011

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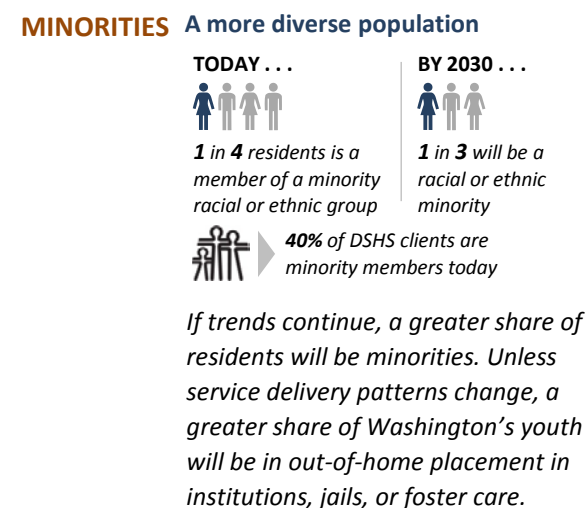
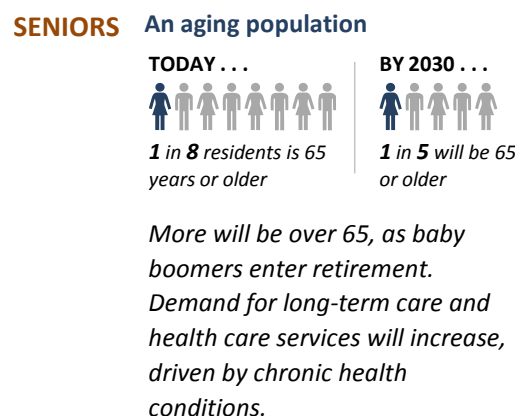
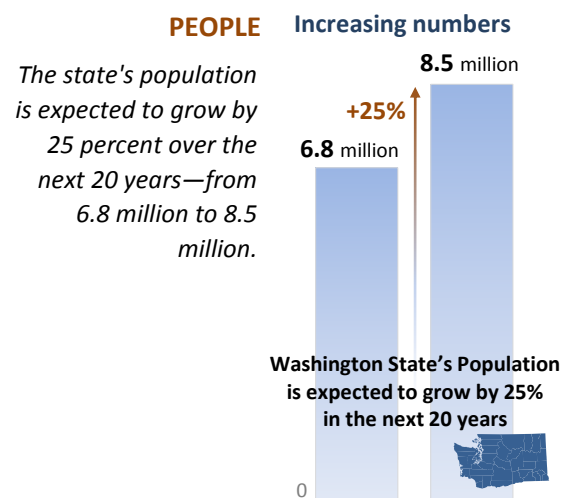
[TO HIGHLIGHTS](#)

Why these data?

The data presented here describe key long and short-term population demographic, health, economic, and educational trends that impact human services in Washington. These trends show clearly how much change is needed in the way human services are designed and delivered if Washington is going to meet the short-term challenges of the Great Recession, and the long-term challenges as Baby Boomers age and our population becomes more diverse. Meeting these challenges will require sustained partnerships between state agencies, across state and local government, and cooperation between public and private sectors. We have generated these data to assist these partnerships in measuring their impacts. The measures include health, economic stability, and educational success, drawn from Washington surveys and population-based data.

Key demographic trends

Washington's population is growing and changing. According to the official population forecasts from the state's Office of Financial Management, between 2010 and 2030 there will be more people, more seniors, and more minorities:



Population Data Highlights

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Economic Stability is Worsening

- 17%** increase in poverty rate in Washington State . . . **↑** up from 10.7% in 2000 to 12.5% in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) P.4
- 22%** increase in child poverty rate in Washington State . . . **↑** up from 13.5% in 2000 to 16.5% in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) P.5
- 9%** decrease in Washington's employment rate . . . **↓** down from 79% in 2008 to 72% in 2009
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- 208%** increase in number of people receiving long-term unemployment in Washington State . . . **↑** up from 12,000 in 2008 to 37,000 in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) P.2
- 39%** increase in food insecurity among Washington residents . . . **↑** up from 10.1% in 2006 to 14.0% in 2008
[GO TO DATA](#) P.3

Health is Stable or Worsening

- 7%** increase in suicide deaths in Washington State . . . **↑** up from 12.4 per 100,000 in 2000 to 13.3 in 2008
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- 10%** of adults experienced two bad weeks in the past month due to poor mental health . . . **↔** change insignificant over time
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- 11%** of adults experienced two bad weeks in the past month due to poor physical health . . . **↔** change insignificant over time
[GO TO DATA](#) H.2
- 33%** of adults age 18 through 34 reported three or more adverse childhood experiences . . . trend not yet available
[GO TO DATA](#) H.3

Educational Achievement is Improving

- 16%** decrease in Washington adults age 20 through 64 who don't have a high school degree . . . **↓** down from 11.4 in 2000 to 9.6 in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) E.3
- 9%** decrease in cumulative high school dropout rate . . . **↓** down from 21.4% in 2006 to 19.4% in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) E.1
- 2%** increase in extended graduation rate of students finishing high school . . . **↑** up from 77.5% in 2007 to 79.2% in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) E.2
- 6%** increase in third graders passing their reading proficiency test . . . **↑** up from 68.3% in 2005-2006 to 72.1% in 2009-2010
[GO TO DATA](#) E.4
- 11%** decrease in third graders passing their math proficiency test . . . **↓** down from 69.6% in 2006-2007 to 61.8% in 2009-2010
[GO TO DATA](#) E.4

Safety is Stable or Worsening

- 8%** increase in domestic violence incidents reported . . . **↑** up from 5.3 per 1000 in 2008 to 5.7 per 1000 in 2009
[GO TO DATA](#) S.1
- 0%** change in minority youth placed out-of-home 2.5 times more often than non-minority youth . . . **↔** no change between 2006 and 2007
[GO TO DATA](#) S.2

POPULATION METRICS

[Access Core Metrics on line: http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ppa/coremetrics.shtml](http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ppa/coremetrics.shtml)

Introduction and Key Demographic Trends

Highlights

Health Impact: Improving the health status of vulnerable populations

- [H.1](#) Poor mental health days for Washington residents
- [H.2](#) Poor health days for Washington residents
- [H.3](#) Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among Washington residents
- [H.4](#) Suicide rate for all Washington residents

Stability Impact: Improving economic stability, employment and self-sufficiency

- [P.1](#) Percent of all working age residents who are employed
- [P.2](#) Number of Washington residents in long-term unemployment
- [P.3](#) Percent of households experiencing food insecurity
- [P.4](#) Percent of people at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of the Federal Poverty Level
- [P.5](#) Percent of Washington's children at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of the Federal Poverty Level

Safety Impact: Improving individual and public safety

- [S.1](#) Domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement
- [S.2](#) Percent of Washington minority compared to white children who are in out-of-home care (juvenile justice, foster care, institutions)

Education Impact: Improving individuals' readiness and ability to succeed in school

- [E.1](#) Percent of Washington high school students who drop out
- [E.2](#) Percent of those entering high school who graduate
- [E.3](#) Percent of Washington adults 20 to 64 without high school degree or diploma
- [E.4](#) Percent of all Washington children passing third grade proficiency test

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POPULATION MEASURE

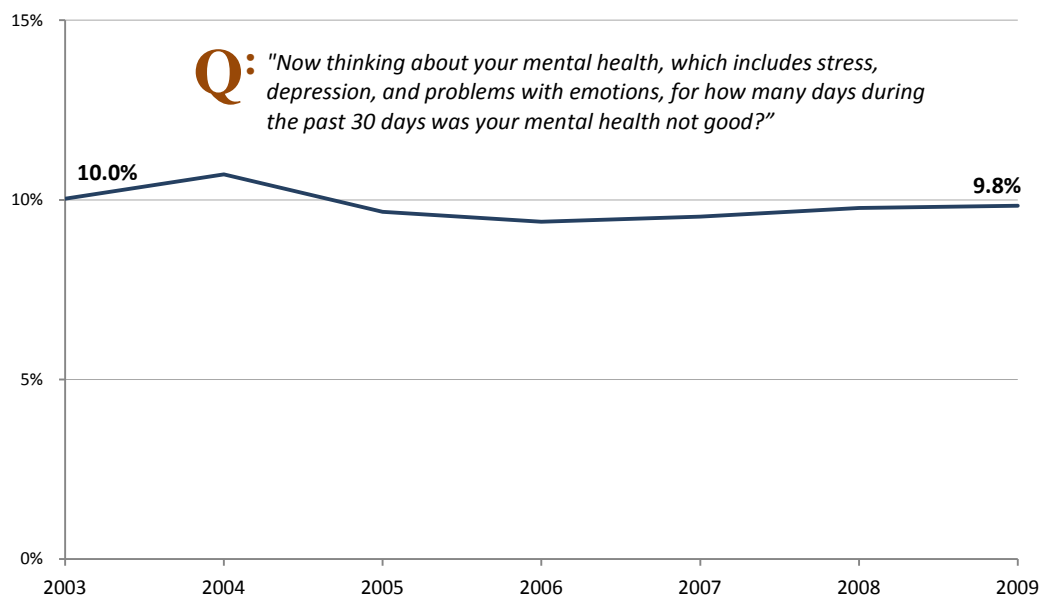
Poor mental health days for Washington residents

HEALTH

10% of Washington residents report two weeks of poor mental health in past month

Among Washington adult residents who responded

Statewide



SUMMARY

- This measure reflects the proportion of Washington State adults who reported that their mental health was "not good" for at least two weeks out of the past month.
- This is an important indicator of mental wellness for the overall population. The measure is clinically relevant in that the timeframe used (two or more weeks) is a requirement for some of the more common mental health disorders, such as major depressive disorder.
- The trend has remained relatively stable since 2003. There was a slight rise in 2004 and subsequent decline the following year, but the proportion reporting at least two weeks of mental unhealthiness has hovered close to 10%.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: The proportion of Washington adults reporting that their mental health was not good for at least two weeks out of the past month. The BRFSS survey item reads: "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

JANUARY 2011

Health Impact

POPULATION MEASURE H.1

Poor mental health days for Washington residents

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TO CHART H.1

Measure definition	The proportion of Washington adults reporting that their mental health was not good for at least two weeks out of the past month. The BRFSS survey item reads: "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"
Data source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health.
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	10/19/2010
Next update	6/30/2011
Frequency	Calendar Year
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 SAMPLE n: the number of respondents who meet the "measure" criteria. SAMPLE N: the number of respondents who answered the question. SAMPLE %: Sample n divided by Sample N. The percent of sample respondents who meet the "measure" criteria. WEIGHTED n: the estimated population who meet the "measure" criteria. WEIGHTED N: the total estimated population. WEIGHTED %: Weighted n divided by Weighted N. The estimated percent of the population who meet the "measure" criteria.</p> <p>2 This measure is for adults only.</p>

DATA

[illegible]

POPULATION METRICS | Health

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POPULATION MEASURE

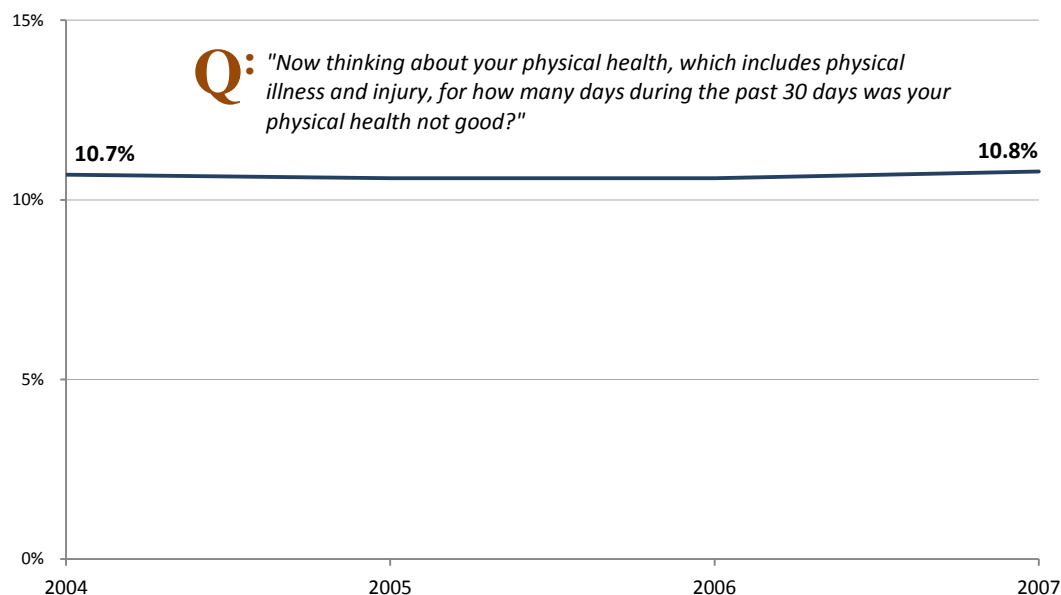
Poor health days for Washington residents

HEALTH

11% of Washington residents report two weeks of poor physical health in past month

Among Washington adult residents who responded

Statewide



SUMMARY

- This is one of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) core survey items that has historically been used as a chronic disease indicator by the Centers for Disease Control.
- The trend line is relatively flat, indicating that there has been little change in the percentage of adults with poor physical health. There was a very slight proportional increase of adults reporting two weeks or more of poor physical health in the past month between 2004 and 2007.
- It is difficult to say with so few data points whether the trend upward is indeed a trend or typical variation in population survey responses over time. It will be important to continue tracking this measure once data are available for more recent years, given other trends we have seen pertaining to poverty and health since the economic downturn.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: The proportion of Washington adults reporting that their health was not good for 14 days or more in the past month. The BRFSS item reads: "Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

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Poor health days for Washington residents

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TO CHART H.2

Measure definition	The proportion of Washington adults reporting that that their health was not good for 14 days or more in the past month. The BRFSS item reads: "Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"
Data source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health.
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	10/18/2010
Next update	6/1/2011
Frequency	Calendar Year
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Survey participants respond with actual number of days. This measure reflects the proportion of respondents who responded that their health was not good for 14 days or more in the past month.</p> <p>2 In the future this measure will be more like the mental health measure as part of a special data request from DOH that is done annually. There may be more variation in the measure "mean number of days physical health reportedly not good," which we will explore for the next iteration.</p> <p>3 This measure is for adults only.</p> <p>4 2009 data for this measure is not available at this time.</p>

DATA

[illegible]

POPULATION METRICS | Health

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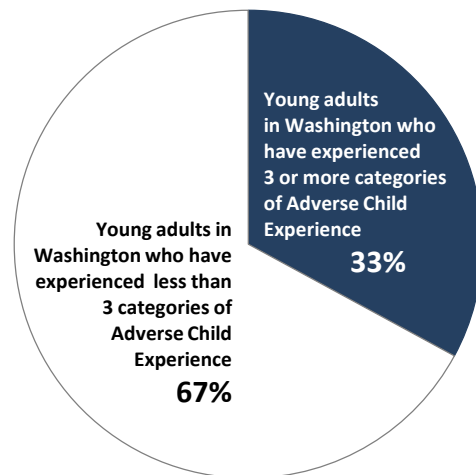
POPULATION MEASURE

Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among Washington residents

HEALTH

33% of Washington young adults report high adverse childhood experience levels

Percent of adults age 18-34 who report experiencing three or more categories of Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE)



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Laura Porter, 360.902.7885, Washington State Family Policy Council.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Percent of adults, ages 18 to 34, with three or more Adverse Childhood Experience categories.

DATA NOTES: 1 Self report from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. 2 Using the young (18-34) cohort's ACE scores allows the agency to track change over time; whereas, the whole adult population ACE score won't change for a very long time. Since ACEs, by definition, happen only in childhood, adult scores don't change. Over time we will see the next set of kids coming into adulthood – are they better off than the last set?

SUMMARY

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) include childhood abuse (emotional, physical or sexual); witnessing domestic violence; parental death, separation or divorce; and living with substance abusing, mentally ill, or criminal household members.
- Adverse Childhood Experiences are powerful determinants of adult mental, behavioral and physical health. People with three or more ACEs have much greater risk of early death and a wide range of diseases, disabilities, and workplace difficulties.
- 2009 was the first year that Washington collected ACE information from adults.
- Changes in professional training, client assessment, trauma-sensitive treatment modalities, service definitions, eligibility criteria, dual generation programming, trans-disciplinary prevention strategy and partnership, and general community capacity building, along with establishing learning systems for course correction, all hold promise for reducing Adverse Childhood Experience scores of young adults.
- The Washington State Family Policy Council is one Washington organization addressing this issue. The Council builds community capacity to reduce Adverse Childhood Experience and its effects. It hosts multi-community learning circles to rapidly transmit successes and bring them to scale, and sponsors a Researchers' Community of Practice so that leaders can apply rapidly evolving knowledge to improve results.

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Health Impact

POPULATION MEASURE H.3

Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among Washington residents

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TO CHART H.3

Measure definition	Percent of population, ages 18 to 34, with three or more categories of Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE).
Data source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health.
Data supplier	Laura Porter, 360.902.7885, Washington State Family Policy Council
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	7/2/2010
Next update	10/1/2011
Frequency	Calendar Year
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Self report from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey</p> <p>2 Using the young (18-34) cohort's ACE scores allows the agency to track change over time; whereas, the whole adult population ACE score won't change for a very long time. Since ACEs, by definition, happen only in childhood, adult scores don't change. Over time we will see the next set of kids coming into adulthood – are they better off than the last set?</p>

DATA

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POPULATION METRICS | Health

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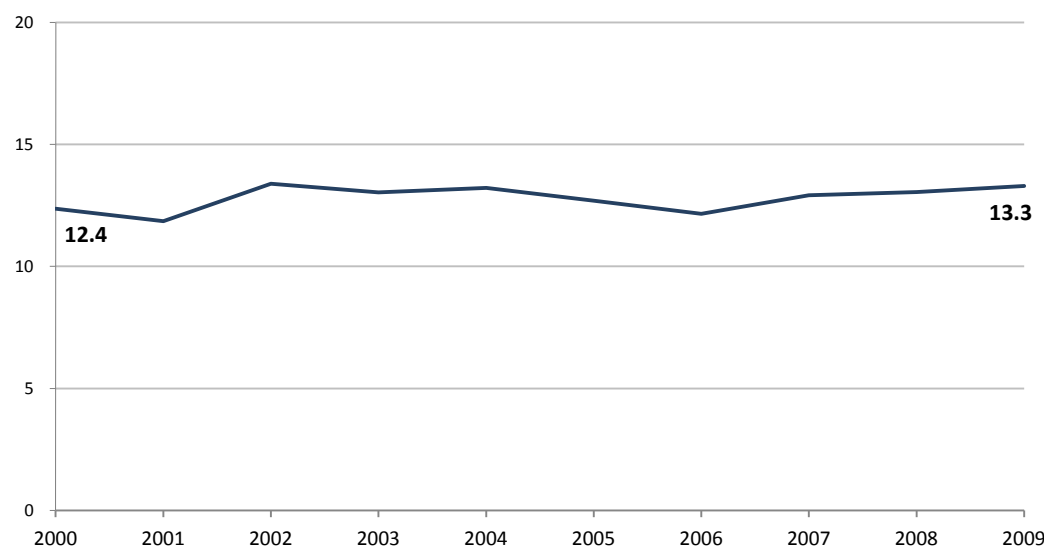
[TO DATA H.4D](#)

POPULATION MEASURE

Suicide rate for all Washington residents

Suicide deaths in Washington increased by 7% from 2000 to 2009

Age-adjusted deaths due to suicide, per 100,000 Washington residents
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Washington State Center for Health Statistics Death Registration System; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division. Interpretation: Department of Health, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/emstrauma/injury/pubs/icpg/DOH530090Suic.pdf> "Suicide"

MEASURE DEFINITION: The age-adjusted suicide rate for all Washington State residents. Rate per 100,000 state residents.

DATA NOTES: 1 Mortality Table C1. Age-Adjusted Rates¹ for 10 Leading Causes of Death for Residents, 1999-2008. 2 Rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to U.S. 2000 population using direct method for 10 year age groups. <http://www.doh.wa.gov/Data/Guidelines/Rateguide.htm#directmethaa>

HEALTH

SUMMARY

- Between 1980 and 2006, Washington State's age-adjusted suicide rate declined slightly from 14 per 100,000 to 12 per 100,000; but from 2006 to 2009 the rate rose to above 13 per 100,000.
- The most promising way to prevent suicide and suicidal behavior is through the early recognition and treatment of depression and other psychiatric illnesses. Interventions work best when done as part of a comprehensive approach to prevention.
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services included a comprehensive list of suicide risk and protective factors in the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention. Protective factors for suicide include:
 - *Effective clinical care for mental, physical, and substance abuse disorders*
 - *Easy access to a variety of clinical interventions, including mental health services, and support for help-seeking*
 - *Family and community support*
 - *Support from ongoing medical and mental health care relationships*
- Recommended strategies include:
 - *Treat and care for depressed older adults*
 - *Reduce future risk among suicide attempters in emergency rooms*
 - *Train gatekeepers who work with youth*

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Health Impact

Suicide rate
Suicide rate for all Washington residents

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[TO CHART H.4](#)

Measure definition	The age-adjusted suicide rate for all Washington State residents. Rate per 100,000 state residents.																								
Data source	Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health																								
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division																								
Alternate supplier	Phyllis Reed, 360.236.4324, Department of Health Center for Health Statistics																								
Last updated	12/1/2010																								
Next update	3/31/2011																								
Data notes (optional)	<div><div><div><div>1 Mortality Table C1. Age-Adjusted Rates¹ for 10 Leading Causes of Death for Residents, 1999-2008</div><div>2 Rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to U.S. 2000 population using direct method for 10 year age groups.</div><div>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Data/Guidelines/Rateguide.htm#directmethaa</div></div><div><div>Proportions for U.S 2000 (W_i)</div><table><thead><tr><th>age group</th><th>proportion</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><1</td><td>0.013818</td></tr><tr><td>1 – 4</td><td>0.055317</td></tr><tr><td>5 – 14</td><td>0.145565</td></tr><tr><td>15 – 24</td><td>0.138646</td></tr><tr><td>25 – 34</td><td>0.135573</td></tr><tr><td>35 – 44</td><td>0.162613</td></tr><tr><td>45 – 54</td><td>0.134834</td></tr><tr><td>55 – 64</td><td>0.087247</td></tr><tr><td>65 – 74</td><td>0.066037</td></tr><tr><td>75 – 84</td><td>0.044842</td></tr></tbody></table></div><div><div>$\text{Age-adjusted Death Rate} = \sum_i W_i \bullet \frac{\# \text{Deaths}_i}{\text{Population}_i} \times 100,000$$\text{where } W_i = \frac{\text{Standard Population}_i}{\text{Total Standard Population}}$$\text{and } i = \text{agegroup}$</div></div></div></div>			age group	proportion	<1	0.013818	1 – 4	0.055317	5 – 14	0.145565	15 – 24	0.138646	25 – 34	0.135573	35 – 44	0.162613	45 – 54	0.134834	55 – 64	0.087247	65 – 74	0.066037	75 – 84	0.044842
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65 – 74	0.066037																								
75 – 84	0.044842																								

DATA

DATE	Suicide Rate	Suicide Deaths	Population							
2000	12.4	727	5,894,141							
2001	11.9	710	5,974,900							
2002	13.4	811	6,041,711							
2003	13.0	801	6,098,300							
2004	13.2	824	6,167,801							
2005	12.7	818	6,256,400							
2006	12.2	798	6,375,602							
2007	12.9	859	6,488,000							
2008	13.0	857	6,587,601							
2009	13.3	915	6,668,200							

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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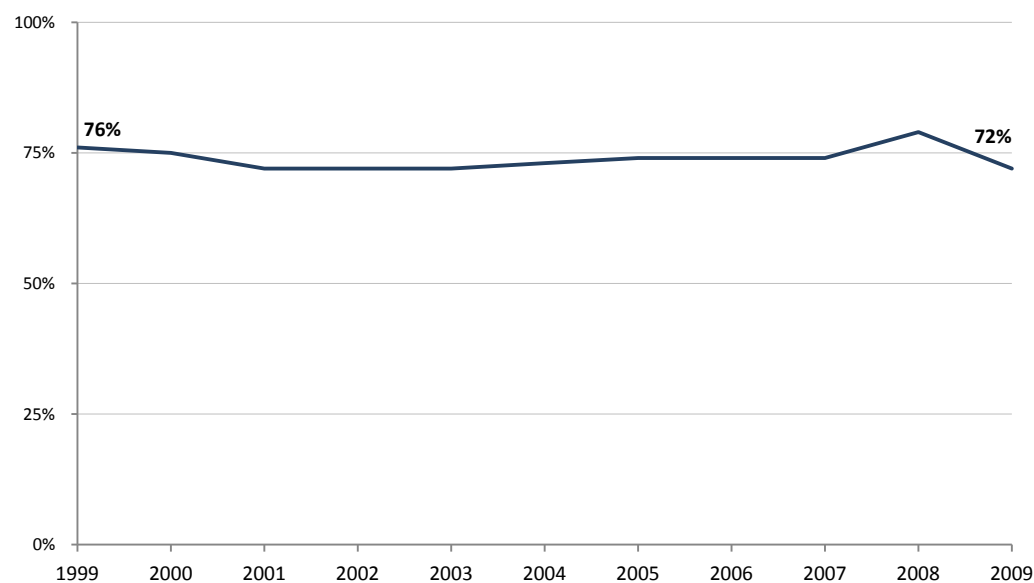
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of all working age residents who are employed

Washington's employment rate dropped by 9% from 2008 to 2009

Employment to population ratio

Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Washington State Employment Security Department; supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons as a percent of the entire civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and over.

DATA NOTES: 1 Employment data reported here are "Historical Rates" of Resident Civilian Labor Force, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). Data were retrieved from <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/cgi/dataanalysis/?PAGEID=94&SUBID=149>.

STABILITY

SUMMARY

- This chart shows the percentage of all working age Washington residents who were employed in each year from 1999 to 2009.
- Since having a job tends to be associated with financial well-being, dips in this measure may suggest increases in economic vulnerability at the state population level.
- Although the percent of residents employed was relatively unchanged from 1999 to 2007, there was a sharp decline from 2008 to 2009. In 2009, the percent employed dropped by 9%.
- This measure reflects the difficulty many Washington residents are having sustaining employment in the midst of the Great Recession.
- A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states is available at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf>. Employment rates fell in all nine states during the recession, with Washington's employment rate and rate of decline ranking in the middle.

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Stability Impact

Percent of all working age residents who are employed

POPULATION MEASURE P.1

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Measure definition	The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons as a percent of the entire civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and over.
Data source	The data used for this measure come from the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Washington State Employment Security Department. The website is commonly known as "Workforce Explorer Washington." Yearly employment data reported here are "Historical Rates" of Resident Civilian Labor Force, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). Data were retrieved on March 10, 2010 from http://www.workforceexplorer.com/cgi/dataanalysis/?PAGEID=94&SUBID=149 .
Data supplier	Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	3/1/2010
Next update	3/1/2011
Frequency	Annual
Data notes (optional)	1 Employment data reported here are "Historical Rates" of Resident Civilian Labor Force, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). Data were retrieved from http://www.workforceexplorer.com/cgi/dataanalysis/?PAGEID=94&SUBID=149 .

DATA

[illegible]

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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[TO DATA P.2D](#)

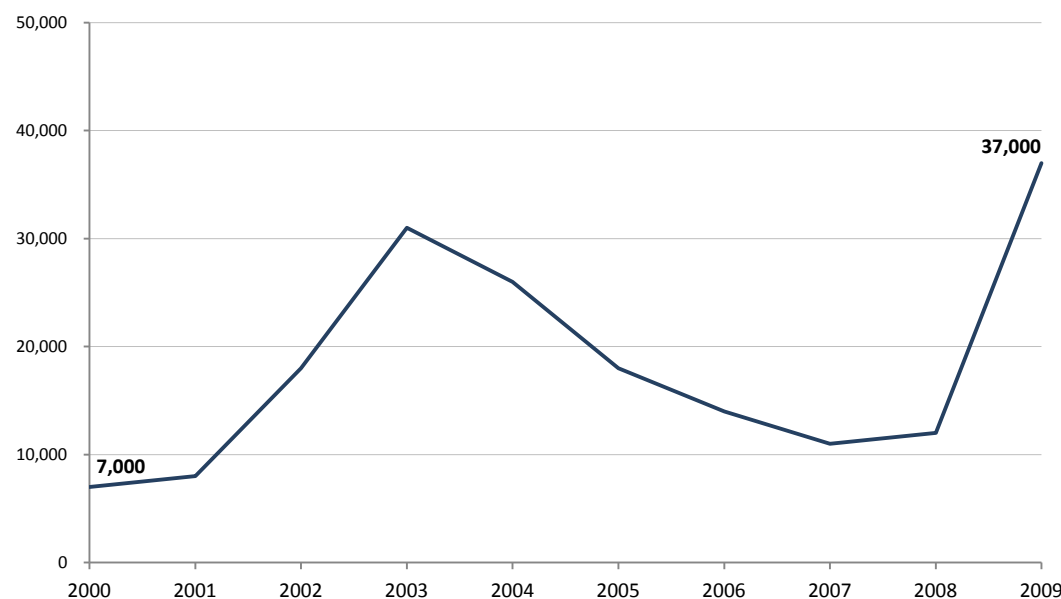
POPULATION MEASURE

Number of Washington residents in long-term unemployment

Washington's long-term unemployed numbers rose sharply in 2009

Unemployed for 52 weeks or more

Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics using Current Population Survey data; supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Number of Washington residents experiencing unemployment for 52 weeks or longer.

STABILITY

SUMMARY

- This chart uses data from the Current Population Survey to estimate the number of Washington residents who were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer in each year from 2000 to 2009.
- Increases in long-term unemployment may indicate a lack of jobs and a sluggish economy.
- The number of Washingtonians experiencing long-term unemployment increased in the early part of the decade, peaking at 31,000 in 2003, in the recession which followed September 11, 2001.
- After a steady decline from 2003 to 2008, Washington experienced a sharp increase in the number of residents experiencing long-term unemployment in 2009, a sign that the Great Recession is severely impacting people's ability to find jobs.
- A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states is available at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf>. In 2009, Washington's long-term unemployment rate was third highest among the nine states. Similarly, the duration of unemployment rose in all states, but Washington experienced the second highest increase from 13.6 weeks in 2008 to 21.2 weeks in 2009.

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Stability Impact

POPULATION MEASURE P.2

Number of Washington residents in long-term unemployment

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TO CHART P.2

Measure definition	Number of Washington residents experiencing unemployment for 52 weeks or longer.
Data source	Prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics using Current Population Survey data.
Data supplier	Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Thomas J. Krolik, 202.691.6417, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Last updated	10/25/2010
Next update	10/25/2011
Frequency	Annual
Data notes (optional)	

DATA

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POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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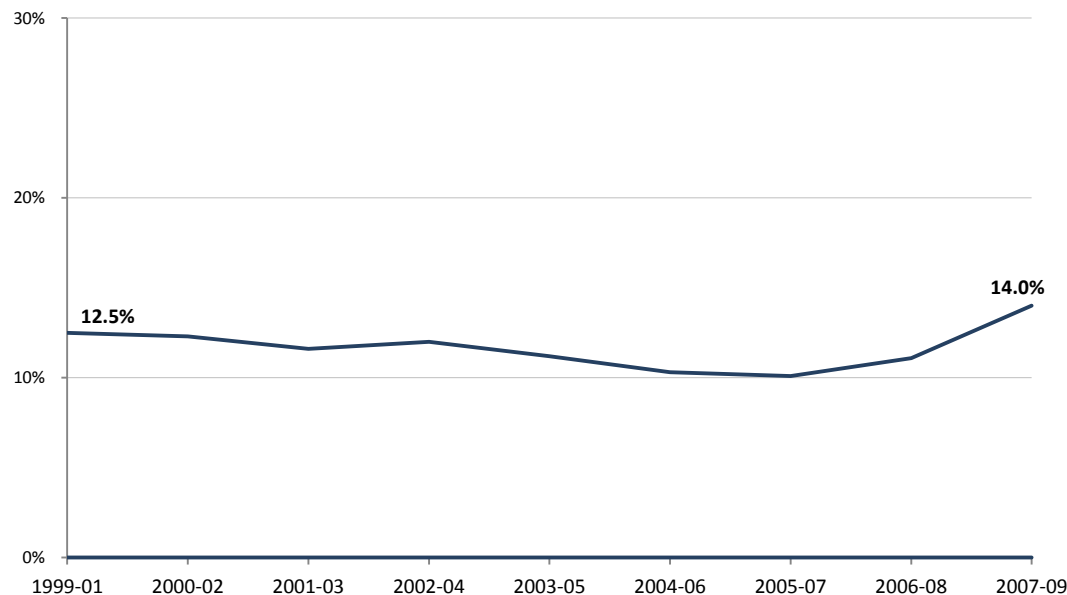
[TO DATA P.3D](#)

POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of households experiencing food insecurity

Washington's food insecurity increased sharply in 2008-2009

Three year rolling average of the percent of households experiencing food insecurity
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's analysis of the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement (more information on data page); supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Percent of Washington households experiencing food insecurity, meaning their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. Rolling 3-year average.

DATA NOTES: 1 The published state food security statistics are three-year averages but are updated each year such that they are rolling averages. 2 These same statistics could be generated for individual years (rather than three year averages) using public-use data, but there would be more sampling error due to small sample sizes (for example, only about 700 to 750 households in Washington State are interviewed each year).

STABILITY

SUMMARY

- This chart shows the percent of Washington state households who experienced limited access to adequate food due to resource constraints in each year from 1999 to 2008.
- The recent upward trend appears to be due to the effects of the Great Recession. The actual increase in food insecurity in 2008 and 2009 may be even higher than indicated by this chart because the Department of Agriculture data is based on a rolling 3 year average.
- Because food insecurity is associated with poverty, this measure gives an indication of the percent of the state population that may be economically vulnerable.
- The rate of food insecurity was slightly higher in the earlier part of the decade than in the later years preceding the recession. This suggests that the Basic Food program did successfully reach those in need through many years in this decade. The downturn in the middle years of this decade may also reflect households' greater access to affordable food or food pantries.
- A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states is available at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf>. Rates of food insecurity rose in all nine states over the past decade, but Washington and Oregon experienced the biggest increase in very low food security during the recent recession.

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Stability Impact

POPULATION MEASURE P.3

Percent of households experiencing food insecurity

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TO CHART P.3

Measure definition	Percent of Washington households experiencing food insecurity, meaning their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. Rolling 3-year average.
Data source	Source: Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service using data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement. Data is from Table 7 in the annual report titled "Household Food Security in the United States." Links to all the reports are at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodsecurity/readings.htm .
Data supplier	Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Mark Nord, Economic Research Service, marknord@ers.usda.gov , United States Department of Agriculture
Last updated	11/1/2010
Next update	11/1/2011
Frequency	Annual
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 The published state food security statistics are three-year averages but are updated each year such that they are rolling averages.</p> <p>2 These same statistics could be generated for individual years (rather than three-year averages) using public-use data, but there would be more sampling error due to small sample sizes (for example, only about 700 to 750 households in Washington State are interviewed each year).</p>

DATA

[illegible]

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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[TO DATA P.4D](#)

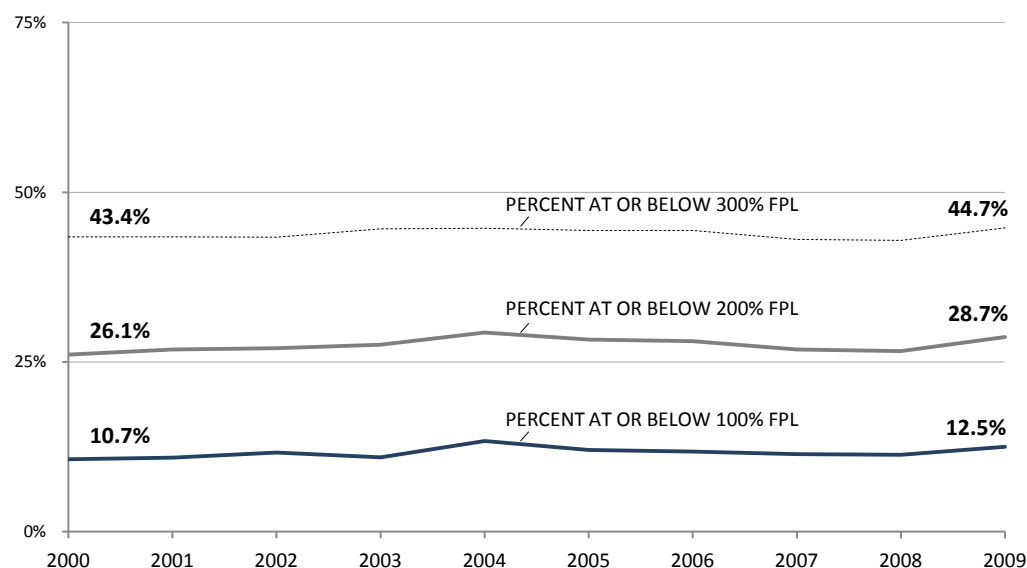
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of people at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of poverty level

STABILITY

Washington's poverty rate increased by 17% since 2000

Washington residents living at or below Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey; supplied by Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Persons with income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all Washington residents for whom poverty status is determined.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- This chart shows the percentage of Washington residents with incomes at or below 100%, 200% and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) between 2000 and 2009.
- Low-income families and individuals are at an increased risk of negative social and health outcomes.
- The trend lines have been fairly stable, with small fluctuations reflecting changes in economic conditions. The recent Great Recession pushed the trends in the negative direction; the share of people below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level increased by 11% between 2008 and 2009.
- The negative trend is likely to continue in the near term as unemployment remains high while the economy is slowly getting back on track. Workers close to retirement age may be forced to take an early retirement and a substantially reduced income.
- A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states is available at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf>.

JANUARY 2011

Stability Impact

POPULATION MEASURE P.4

Percent of people at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of poverty level

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[TO CHART P.4](#)

Measure definition	Persons with income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all Washington residents for whom poverty status is determined.
Data source	United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)
Data supplier	Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division
Last updated	11/4/2010
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Poverty status is determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. The Census Bureau uses dollar thresholds that vary by family size and number of children to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. The same logic applies to people living alone. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The thresholds are the same for all parts of the U.S.; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.</p> <p>2 Poverty status is based on income reported for the past 12 months rather than a single calendar year. As a result, the data cover a period of 23 months; for example, 2008 ACS data cover the period from January 2007 through November 2008 (respondents answering the survey in January 2008 reported their income for January through December of 2007, while respondents answering it in December 2008 reported their income for December 2007 through November 2008).</p> <p>3 Limitation of the data – Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) is included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.</p> <p>4 Comparability – Because of differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty rate estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, and those reported in Census 2000.</p> <p>5 The 2000 Census and the 2001-2009 ACS data were extracted from 1850-2009 IPUMS-USA samples, a database prepared by Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. <i>Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0</i> [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.</p>

DATA

DATE	<=100% count	<=200% count	<=300% count	Poverty universe	<=100% percent	<=200% percent	<=300% percent			
2000	615,923	1,503,602	2,504,085	5,765,621	10.7%	26.1%	43.4%			
2001	634,199	1,564,589	2,529,090	5,826,154	10.9%	26.9%	43.4%			
2002	689,386	1,599,188	2,564,281	5,912,624	11.7%	27.0%	43.4%			
2003	651,770	1,641,035	2,660,777	5,962,968	10.9%	27.5%	44.6%			
2004	807,620	1,774,679	2,704,925	6,049,473	13.4%	29.3%	44.7%			
2005	737,067	1,734,906	2,717,803	6,126,253	12.0%	28.3%	44.4%			
2006	738,825	1,756,290	2,776,068	6,256,210	11.8%	28.1%	44.4%			
2007	723,073	1,699,523	2,728,390	6,334,116	11.4%	26.8%	43.1%			
2008	727,432	1,706,606	2,752,236	6,411,649	11.3%	26.6%	42.9%			
2009	815,477	1,873,703	2,920,389	6,529,339	12.5%	28.7%	44.7%			

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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POPULATION MEASURE

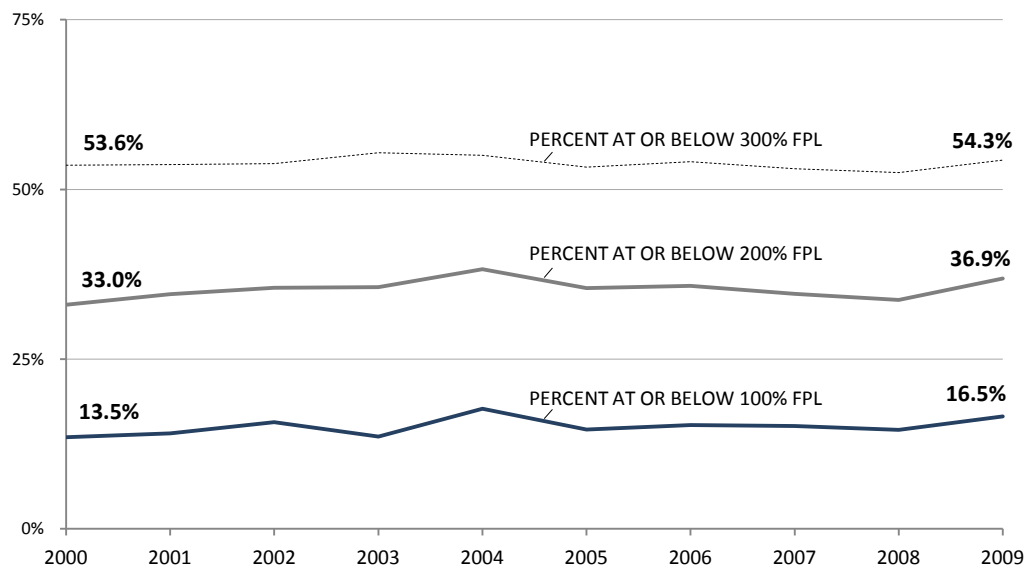
Percent of Washington's children at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of poverty level

STABILITY

Washington's child poverty rate increased by 22% since 2000

Washington children living at or below Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey; supplied by Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Children 0 to 17 years old with family income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of poverty level as a percentage of all Washington children for whom poverty status is determined.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- This chart shows the percentage of Washington's children under 18 years old living at or below 100%, 200% and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) between 2000 and 2009.
- Compared to all Washington residents, children are more likely to live below poverty level. Low-income children are at an increased risk of negative social and health outcomes.
- Although the trends saw some fluctuations, children were more likely to live in poverty in 2009 than in 2000. There was a sharp upward trend between 2008 and 2009; the share of children in the below 100% FPL and below 200% FPL groups grew by 13 and 9 percent, respectively.
- The negative trend is likely to continue in the near term as families with children face high unemployment while the economy is slowly getting back on track.
- A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states is available at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf>. Out of all nine states, Washington experienced the biggest increase in child poverty between 2008 and 2009.

JANUARY 2011

Stability Impact

POPULATION MEASURE P.5

Percent of Washington's children at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of poverty level

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[TO CHART P.5](#)

Measure definition	Children 0 to 17 years old with family income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all Washington children for whom poverty status is determined.
Data source	United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)
Data supplier	Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division
Last updated	11/4/2010
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Poverty status is determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. The Census Bureau uses dollar thresholds that vary by family size and number of children to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. The same logic applies to people living alone. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The thresholds are the same for all parts of the U.S.; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.</p> <p>2 Poverty status is based on income reported for the past 12 months rather than a single calendar year. As a result, the data cover a period of 23 months; for example, 2008 ACS data cover the period from January 2007 through November 2008 (respondents answering the survey in January 2008 reported their income for January through December of 2007, while respondents answering it in December 2008 reported their income for December 2007 through November 2008).</p> <p>3 Limitation of the data – Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) is included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.</p> <p>4 Comparability – Because of differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty rate estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, and those reported in Census 2000.</p> <p>5 The 2000 Census and the 2001-2009 ACS data were extracted from 1850-2009 IPUMS-USA samples, a database prepared by Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. <i>Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0</i> [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.</p>

DATA

DATE	<=100% count	<=200% count	<=300% count	Poverty universe	<=100% percent	<=200% percent	<=300% percent			
2000	200,043	489,286	793,636	1,481,919	13.5%	33.0%	53.6%			
2001	209,986	517,049	802,101	1,494,800	14.0%	34.6%	53.7%			
2002	233,671	527,839	799,211	1,485,951	15.7%	35.5%	53.8%			
2003	198,335	520,041	809,975	1,461,402	13.6%	35.6%	55.4%			
2004	259,589	561,496	807,942	1,467,836	17.7%	38.3%	55.0%			
2005	211,722	513,917	772,377	1,449,650	14.6%	35.5%	53.3%			
2006	230,094	538,041	813,392	1,504,185	15.3%	35.8%	54.1%			
2007	228,182	521,826	800,409	1,508,308	15.1%	34.6%	53.1%			
2008	221,308	512,546	797,844	1,520,161	14.6%	33.7%	52.5%			
2009	255,654	569,959	839,430	1,544,962	16.5%	36.9%	54.3%			

POPULATION METRICS | Safety

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SAFETY

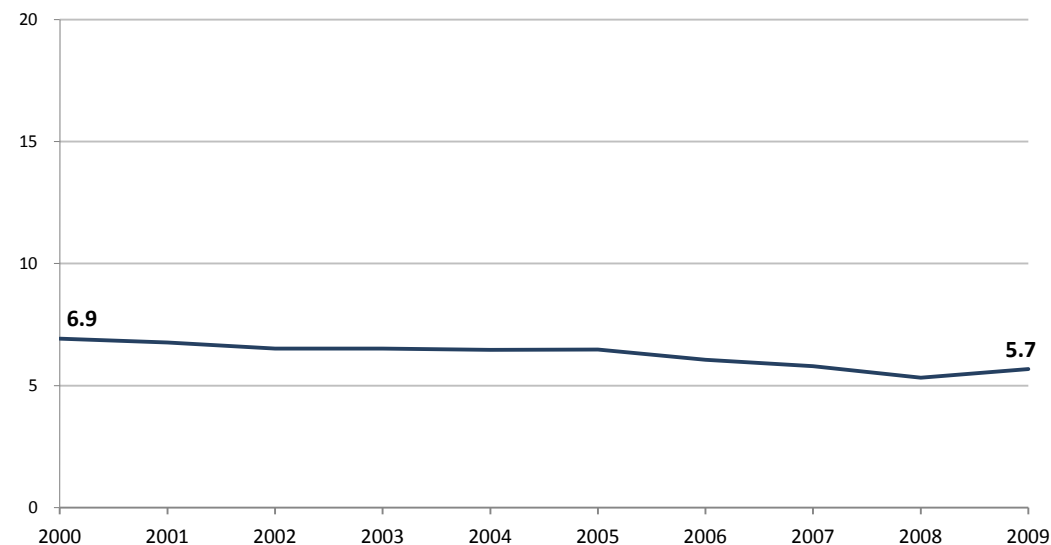
POPULATION MEASURE

Domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement

Domestic violence reports in Washington turned upward in 2009

Domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement per 1000 population

Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: The annual number of domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- Reported Offenses of Domestic Violence decreased from 6.9 offenses per 1000 population to 5.3 offenses per 1000 population from 2000 to 2008, then turned upward in 2009.
- The *Law Enforcement Training Manual 2009* lists a number of approaches to address domestic violence.
- "Proactive and aggressive police response can deter further violence and ultimately save lives. Increasingly, law enforcement agencies are promoting early intervention in domestic violence and stalking cases to protect victims before more injuries occur. Officers are being trained to thoroughly investigate sexual assault cases, while being sensitive to the vulnerabilities of victims. Timely and responsive law enforcement intervention can increase victim safety, enhance investigations, and facilitate successful prosecution."
- "Community Collaboration is essential. Connecting domestic violence victims to community resources is vital to their continued safety and safety planning. It can also lead to their healing process and being able to move forward. Law enforcement should work collaboratively with the local domestic violence center and sexual assault program. Law enforcement needs to know how to make referrals to each of these programs, have resource materials to give to victims, and what services are provided. In addition, protocols need to be in place with the community based programs and Children's Protective Services if children are involved in any way."

JANUARY 2011

Safety Impact

POPULATION MEASURE S.1

Domestic violence Incidents reported to law enforcement

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TO CHART S.1

Measure definition	The annual number of domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.
Data source	Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Kellie Lapczynski, 360.486.2380, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division
Last updated	9/21/2010
Next update	10/1/2011
Frequency	Annually
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Offenses differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offense is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offense. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators.</p> <p>2 Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses.</p>

DATA -

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POPULATION METRICS | Multiple Impacts

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POPULATION MEASURE

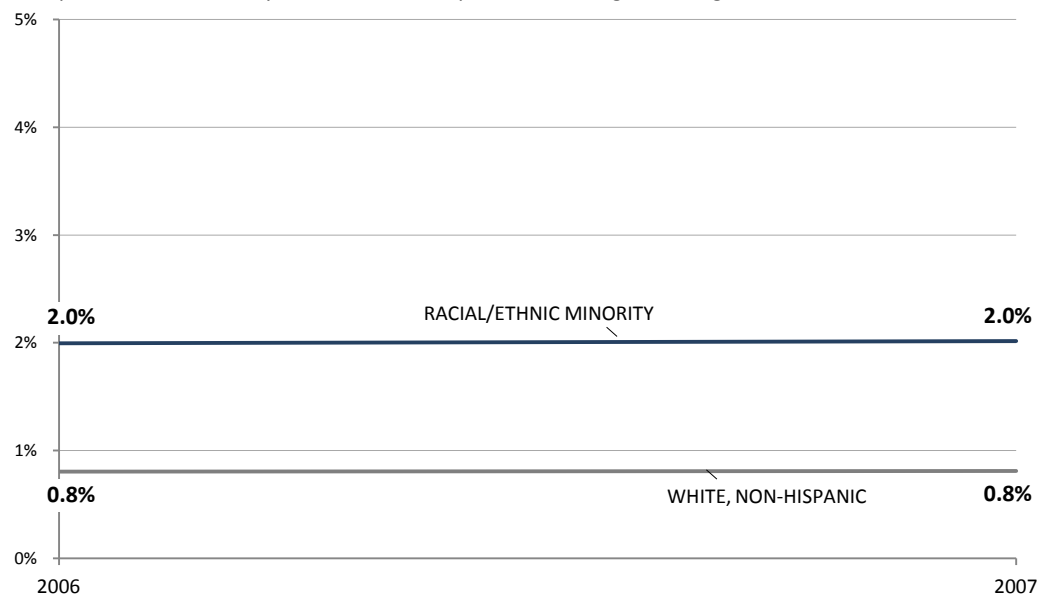
Percent of Washington minority and white children in out-of-home care

MULTIPLE IMPACT AREAS

Minority youth are 2.5 times more likely than white youth to be placed out-of-home (juvenile justice, foster care, institutions)

Washington children and youth age 0 through 18 in out-of-home care

As a percent of all minority and white non-Hispanic children age 0 through 18 in the state



SUMMARY

- This measure reflects the proportions of minority and white children placed in foster care or DDD, mental health, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year as a percentage of their respective populations in Washington State.
- Minority youth are in DSHS out-of-home care at a rate more than double that of white youth. Although the total number of out-of-home placements represents only about 1% of children, minority children have a rate of placement that is significantly higher. This suggests two things: there may be racial and ethnic bias in the placement systems and/or there may be less community or natural support for these minority youth.
- The trend is essentially flat between 2006 and 2007, meaning that there was little change in the proportions of children in DSHS out-of-home placements during that time period.
- Additional years will be added as FAMLINK data are made available.

DATA SOURCE: Client Services Database and Office of Financial Management census data for population estimates; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Minority children placed in foster care or DDD, mental health, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year as a percentage of all minority children in Washington State compared to the same percentage reported for non-minority white children.

DATA NOTES: 1 Out-of-home placements include youth age 0-18 who are in DDD RHC institutions or community residential facilities, foster care, children's long-term inpatient programs, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year.

2 Limited years available until FAMLINK data more complete for out-of-home placements.

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Multiple Impacts

POPULATION MEASURE S.2

Percent of Washington minority compared to white children who are in out-of-home care (juvenile justice, foster care, institutions)

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TO CHART S.2

Measure definition	Minority children placed in foster care or DDD, mental health, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year as a percentage of all minority children in Washington State compared to the same percentage reported for non-minority white children.
Data source	Client Services Database and Office of Financial Management census data for population estimates.
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	10/25/2010
Next update	10/25/2011
Frequency	State Fiscal Year
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Out-of-home placements include youth age 0-18 who are in DDD RHC institutions or community residential facilities, foster care, children's long-term inpatient programs, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year.</p> <p>2 Limited years available until FAMLINK data more complete for out-of-home placements.</p>

DATA

[illegible]

POPULATION METRICS | Education

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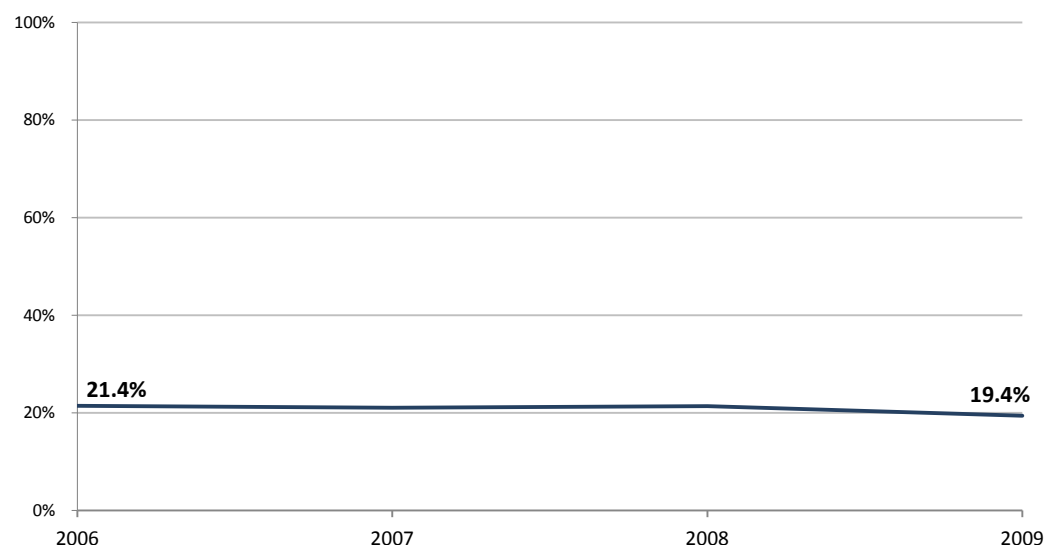
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of Washington high school students who drop out

Washington's high school dropout rate declined 9% since 2006

Washington State High School Cumulative Dropout Rate

Cumulative percent for cohort (grades 9 through 12), statewide



DATA SOURCE: Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division. Interpretation: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/pubdocs/GradDropout/08-09/GraduationDropoutWashington2008-09.pdf>

MEASURE DEFINITION: A cumulative or cohort dropout rate is based on the percentage of students who began grade 9 in a given year but dropped out of school over a four-year period and did not receive a regular diploma.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

EDUCATION

SUMMARY

- Even with more stringent graduation requirements, the cumulative dropout rate has decreased by 9% since 2006. This means more students staying in school to get a valid high school diploma.
- Data systems have been implemented like the Core Student Record System (CSRS), which is used for federal accountability purposes as well as tracking dropouts. To deter schools from discharging or “pushing out” low performing students in order to achieve better test results, the federal NCLB requires the use of graduation rates when determining if a high school has made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).
- State law (RCW 28A.175.010) requires school districts to account for the educational progress of each of its students in grades 9–12. Districts provide information on students monthly to OSPI through the CSRS, which includes data on the number of students who dropped out, and the reasons why students dropped out.
- The accuracy of the data continues to improve as more scrutiny and care are given to the rates and the coding of students’ enrollment status. Stringent business rules, and checks and balances, are applied to the data received from districts to ensure greater data accuracy. Moreover, OSPI uses the unique state student identification number to locate students who moved from one district to another and who would have previously been considered dropouts.

JANUARY 2011

Percent of Washington high school students who drop out

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Measure definition	A cumulative or cohort rate is based on the percentage of students who began grade 9 in a given year but dropped out of school over a four-year period and did not receive a regular diploma.	
Data source	Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division	
Alternate supplier	Lisa Ireland, 360.725.6358, lisa.ireland@k12.wa.us, OSPI	
Last updated	3/18/2010	
Next update	4/1/2011	
Frequency	Annual	
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Washington State implemented new graduation requirements beginning with the Class of 2008. The additional graduation requirements, which included passing the state's high school exit exam, need to be taken into account when interpreting graduation and dropout rates over the past several years.</p> <p>2 If a student leaves the district without indicating he or she is dropping out, and the district is not contacted by another school requesting student records (even if the district was verbally told the student was transferring), the student has an "unknown" enrollment status and is considered a dropout. Following the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) guidelines, GED completers are considered dropouts in all OSPI calculations. Students who complete with an IEP diploma are considered graduates. Students who are still enrolled in school at the end of grade 12 are not included in the calculation.</p> <p>3. The U.S. Department of Education (USDOE) has issued, through the NCLB Task Force on High School Graduation Rates, guidance on calculating an actual four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which tracks student progress from when they first enter grade nine through when they exit high school, presumably in grade twelve. A formula based on the four-year adjusted rate has been mandated for all states to use for AYP by 2010-11. The Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout Rate formula is: $100 - (100 * (1 - \text{grade 9 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 10 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 11 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 12 dropout rate}))$.</p>	

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POPULATION METRICS | Education

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[TO DATA E.2D](#)

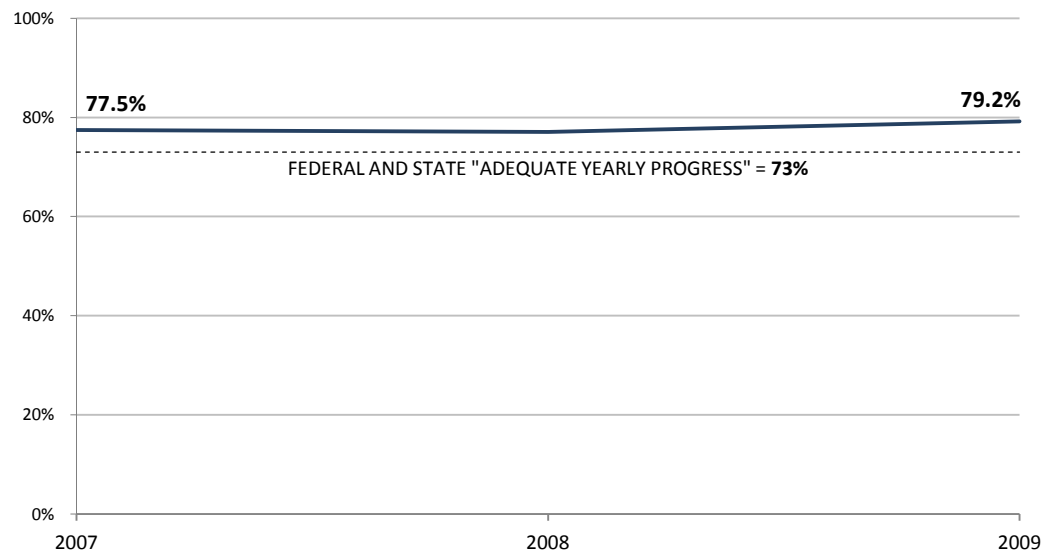
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of those entering high school who graduate

Washington's extended graduation rate increased by 2% since 2007

Washington State High School Graduation Rate

Extended graduation rate (includes both on-time and late graduates), statewide



DATA SOURCE: Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division. Interpretation: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/pubdocs/GradDropout/08-09/GraduationDropoutWashington2008-09.pdf>

MEASURE DEFINITION: The percent of students who graduate including those students who take more than four years to complete their degree.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

EDUCATION

SUMMARY

- Over time a higher percentage of students are receiving a high school diploma.
- To deter schools from discharging or “pushing out” low-performing students in order to achieve better test results, the federal NCLB requires the use of graduation rates to determine if a high school has made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).
- Students are now often offered the option of staying in school past the senior year to complete graduation requirements, allowing continued access to school support systems. Rather than a GED, these students get a valid high school diploma.
- Graduating is more difficult than in the past. Starting with the Class of 2008, students are required to meet new high school graduation requirements. In addition to being required to earn a specific number of credits, they are required to complete a High School and Beyond Plan, complete a Culminating Project, and pass state tests showing achievement in basic skills or complete state-approved alternatives to those tests.
- High schools must have an extended graduation rate of at least 73 percent to meet federal and state goals. This goal will gradually increase over time and will reach 85 percent in 2014. If the rate is below 73 percent, “Adequate Yearly Progress” can be made if the rate is at least four percentage points above the previous year’s rate.

JANUARY 2011

Education Impact

POPULATION MEASURE E.2

Percent of those entering high school who graduate

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TO CHART E.2

Measure definition	The percent of students who graduate including those students who take more than four years to complete their degree.
Data source	Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Lisa Ireland, 360.725.6358, lisa.ireland@k12.wa.us, OSPI
Last updated	3/18/2010
Next update	4/1/2011
Frequency	Annually
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Washington State implemented new graduation requirements beginning with the Class of 2008. The additional graduation requirements, which included passing the state's high school exit exam, need to be taken into account when interpreting graduation and dropout rates over the past several years. Prior to 2006/2007 the definitions differed from those now used for key components used in current calculations.</p> <p>2 Schools and districts are required to serve students until they graduate or become age 21, and many of these students eventually graduate. The extended graduation rates are used for federal accountability purposes under NCLB.</p> <p>3. The U.S. Department of Education (USDOE) has issued, through the NCLB Task Force on High School Graduation Rates, guidance on calculating an actual four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which tracks student progress from when they first enter grade nine through when they exit high school, presumably in grade twelve. A formula based on the four-year adjusted rate has been mandated for all states to use for AYP by 2010-11. The Extended Graduation Rate is: (the number of on-time and late graduates)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate).</p>

DATA

[illegible]

POPULATION METRICS | Education

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POPULATION MEASURE

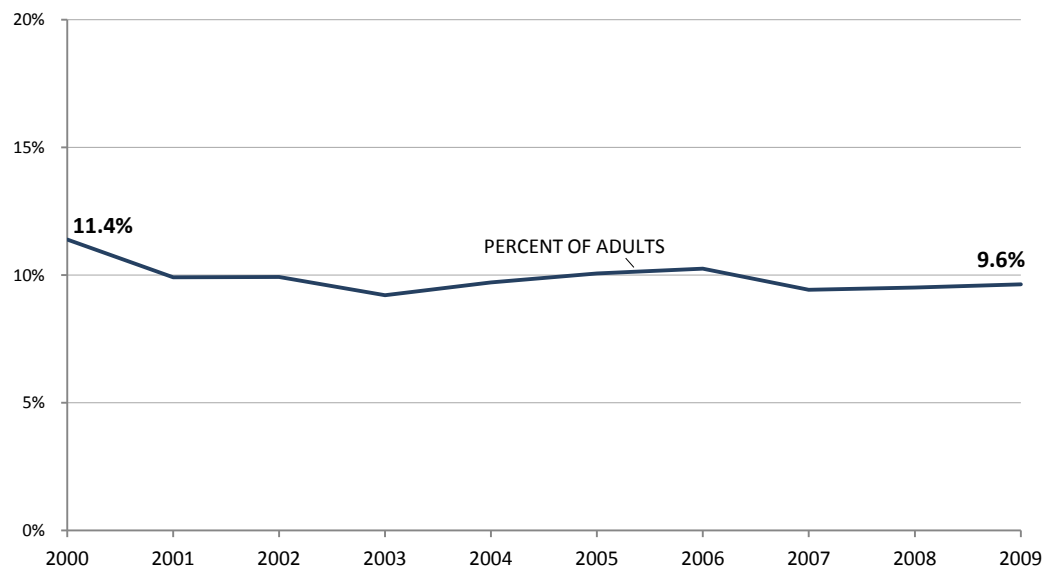
Percent of Washington adults 20 to 64 without high school degree or diploma

EDUCATION

Washington adults without high school degree declined 16% since 2000

Adults with less than a high school education

Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United Census Bureau American Community Survey; supplied by Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Percentage of Washington adults ages 20 to 64 years who have not obtained a high school degree or diploma, or its equivalent.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- This chart shows the percentage of Washington adults age 20 to 64 years without high school degree or diploma between 2000 and 2009.
- Adults who have not completed a high school education earn less than half of the income earned by those with high school or higher education.
- The trend has had some fluctuation but seems to be going in the right direction; the percentage dropped 16% between 2000 and 2009.
- Younger adults are more likely to have completed a high school education; as time goes by, older adults without a high school education "age out" of the cohort. Washington may be doing a better job educating its children. The state may be attracting, on balance, a more educated workforce.
- Efforts to ensure that all students graduate from high school and a state economic development policy aimed at attracting an educated workforce are likely to strengthen the positive trend.

JANUARY 2011

Education Impact

POPULATION MEASURE E.3

Percent of Washington adults 20 to 64 without high school degree or diploma

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[TO CHART E.3](#)

Measure definition	Percentage of Washington adults ages 20 to 64 years who have not obtained a high school degree or diploma, or its equivalent.
Data source	United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)
Data supplier	Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division
Last updated	11/4/2010
Next update	11/1/2011
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 Persons have not completed a high school education if they have not earned a regular high school diploma, GED, or alternative credential.</p> <p>2 The educational attainment question in ACS included a response category that allowed people to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma.</p> <p>3 Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) is included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.</p> <p>4 In 2008 ACS, the category that was previously “High school graduate (including GED)” was broken into two categories: “Regular high school diploma” and “GED or alternative credential.”</p> <p>5 The Census Bureau tested the changes introduced to the 2008 version of the educational attainment question in the 2006 ACS Content Test. The results of this testing show that the changes may introduce an inconsistency in the data produced for this question as observed from the years 2007 to 2008, see “2006 ACS Content Test Evaluation Report Covering Educational Attainment” on the ACS website (www.census.gov/acs). Data about educational attainment are also collected from the decennial Census and from the Current Population Survey (CPS). ACS data is generally comparable to data from the Census.</p> <p>6 The 2000 Census and the 2001-2009 ACS data were extracted from 1850-2009 IPUMS-USA samples, a database prepared by Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. <i>Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0</i> [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.</p>

DATA

DATE	No HS degree/ diploma	All 20 to 64 years old	Percent without HS degree/ diploma							
2000	405,880	3,560,487	11.4%							
2001	351,346	3,541,509	9.9%							
2002	360,637	3,632,845	9.9%							
2003	340,192	3,690,198	9.2%							
2004	364,980	3,756,802	9.7%							
2005	385,053	3,826,847	10.1%							
2006	403,624	3,938,406	10.2%							
2007	376,936	4,001,379	9.4%							
2008	384,533	4,041,465	9.5%							
2009	396,592	4,115,012	9.6%							

POPULATION METRICS | Education

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POPULATION MEASURE

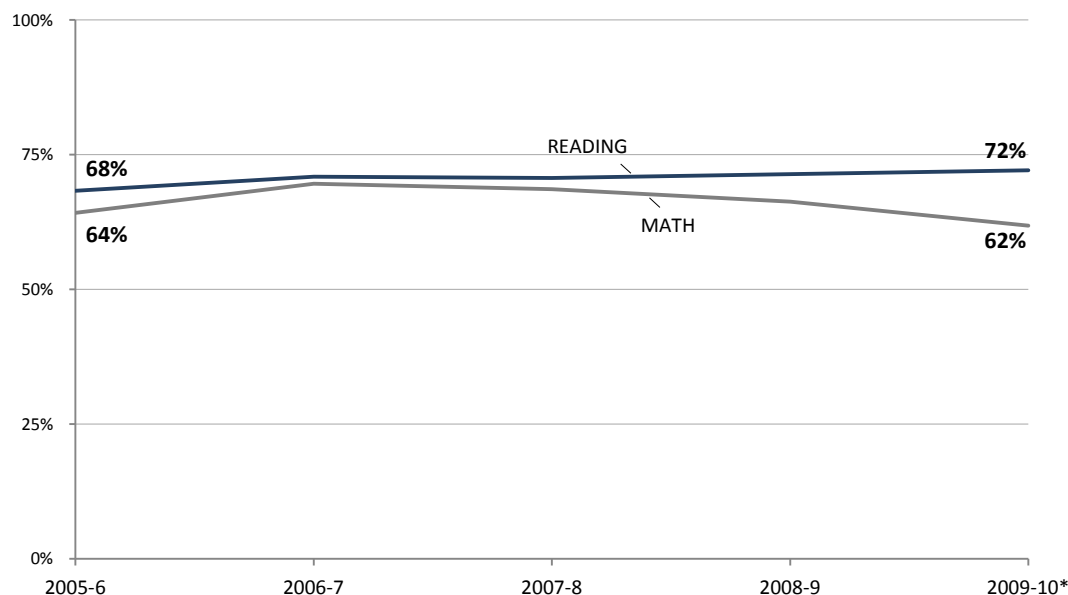
Percent of all Washington children passing third grade proficiency test

EDUCATION

Washington's 3rd graders are more proficient in reading, less in math

Percentage of 3rd graders in state who met standards in math and reading

Third graders tested, statewide



SUMMARY

- The percentage of 3rd grade students meeting state standards in reading has risen steadily since school year 2005-06. There was an increase in the proportion of Washington 3rd graders meeting math standards between 2005-06 and 2006-07. However, that improvement was followed by a three-year decline.
- Although there is an upward trend for reading and a slight decline for math, there was a change in the assessment tool used in 2009-10. Additional years of assessing proficiency using the new assessment (MSP) are needed to interpret any changes in trend after the 2008-09 school year.
- Partnerships with OSPI that involve early identification and intervention for children at risk of not succeeding in school could be helpful in addressing this trend. For example, children identified with poor attendance in Kindergarten and 1st grade could receive team-based interventions that address academic and social service needs.

DATA SOURCE: Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Report Card; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: Percentage of 3rd graders in state who met standards in math and reading.

DATA NOTES: **1** These standards are reported separately for math and reading. **2** As of 2009, the Measurement of Student Progress (MSP) replaced the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) as the performance assessment tool for students in grades 3-8 in Washington State. **3** Prior to school year 2005-6, the WASL was administered in 4th grade.

JANUARY 2011

Education Impact

POPULATION MEASURE E.4

Percent of all Washington children passing third grade proficiency test

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Measure definition	Percentage of 3rd graders in state who met standards in math and reading.
Data source	Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Report Card (http://www.k12.wa.us/)
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	10/26/2010
Next update	09/30/2011
Frequency	School Year
Data notes (optional)	<p>1 These standards are reported separately for math and reading.</p> <p>2 As of 2009, the Measurement of Student Progress (MSP) replaced the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) as the performance assessment tool for students in grades 3-8 in Washington State.</p> <p>3 Prior to school year 2005-06, the WASL was administered in 4th grade</p>

DATA

[illegible]